

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—AMERICA'S DREAM.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 64 Broadway—
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—PAUL JONES.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—
MELROD CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway—
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 555 Broadway—
CAJETER'S CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway—
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway—
CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery—

New York, Monday, July 29, 1861.

OUR WAR MAPS.

We have issued another edition of the numerous maps, plans and diagrams of the operations of the Union and rebel troops in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and it will be ready for delivery at eleven o'clock to-day. Agents desiring copies are requested to send in their orders immediately. Single copies six cents. Wholesale price the same as for the WEEKLY HERALD.

THE SITUATION.

Large bodies of troops continue daily to reach Washington, and whatever fears may have been entertained of an attack on it, the capital is now safe from the assault of any force the rebels could possibly send against it. Secretary Welles has ordered a powerful naval force to guard the river below Washington, so that it would be impossible for the enemy to cross it at that point. Above it is equally secure, the division of General Banks having been reinforced, within the last three days, with a force more than double the number of those who have returned home. The story that General Lee intended to cross the Potomac, between Washington and Harper's Ferry, is pronounced absurd, as he is considered too discreet an officer to be caught in between the divisions of Generals McClellan and Banks.

General McClellan, accompanied by his staff and several other distinguished officers, visited the entire army across the Potomac yesterday, and examined the fortifications and other means of defence, and expressed his entire approbation of the present condition of things. It is said there is to be a change in the whole organization of the army, placing each brigade and division on a more satisfactory footing. During General McClellan's visit yesterday he was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the troops. His presence seemed to inspire them with new vigor and zeal, and to erase from their memories the terrible conflict of the last week.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that an attack was anticipated on Newport News on Friday night, as the rebels had thrown forward a strong force of cavalry and infantry. It was believed at Fortress Monroe that the encampment would be able to withstand any force that Col. Magruder could send against it. Colonels Baker and Duryea and the Third and Fourth New York regiments left for Washington on Friday, and their places are to be filled by a large number of recruits.

We give among our war news this morning a very interesting diary kept by a young Alabamian from the time of his entering the rebel service until his arrival at Manassas Junction. The young man was among the slain at the battle of Bull Run, and the diary was taken from his body by a member of the New York Seventy-first regiment.

Orders were received at Harrisburg on Thursday for the immediate transfer of all the organized artillery forces in Pennsylvania to the line of operations on the Potomac, and preparations were at once made for carrying the order into effect.

THE NEWS.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, first cousin to Napoleon III., stole a march on us New Yorkers on Saturday afternoon. He arrived here from Halifax, with his Princess, on board the steam yacht Jerome Napoleon, and no one was the wiser till Sunday. Yesterday the Princess, attended by the Duchess d'Abrantes, Comtesse de Montholon, and an officer of the Prince's suite, attended high mass at St. Stephen's church, and the Prince and some of his suite visited Camp Scott, Staten Island. The Prince travels strictly incognito, and nothing is definitely known of the object of his visit.

The Twenty-eighth (Brooklyn) regiment reached this city from their encampment below Arlington Heights, on the banks of the Potomac, on Sunday morning, at half-past one o'clock. Preparations for a reception similar to those extended to the other returning volunteers had been made, but the late hour at which the regiment arrived prevented it.

A cavalry company, composed of young ladies, has recently been formed at Pittsfield, Mass., under the name of "Di Vernon Phalanx." Miss Pinkie Pomeroy is the Captain and Miss Anna Kipp is the Lieutenant.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Saturday, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 17th inst. Much anxiety was felt to hear from the States, and public sentiment was daily becoming more unanimous for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. A fire had occurred in Sacramento, by which three Chinamen were burned to death, and property to the amount of \$150,000 destroyed. Favorable reports of the gold and silver leads in Colorado county continued to be received.

A correspondent at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, under date of July 12, writes: "Two vessels have arrived with 680 coolies from Calcutta and Madras, and others with 548 Chinamen from Hong Kong. The rebellion in America is very detrimental to business here, and most vessels leave in haste, on account of the many privateers about

among the islands; but the British flag is on the billow, which prevents curs from barking and biting. The weather is rather moist, which at all times is welcome here. The growing crops look well. Several beautiful stores and dwellings now ornament the burnt district.

A letter from London, dated July 14, says: "The Admiralty has chartered the sailing transports Gondola, Samaria, Rambler, Queen, Hero of the Hill, Duchess of Sutherland, Black Eagle, Wanderer, Northumberland, Elizabeth and Patricia, and the steamers Britannia, Peninsula, Eva and Wye, to take military stores from Woolwich to the West India station and the British possessions in America. A large number of Armstrong guns for the different fortifications will be sent by these vessels, and the whole of the magazines and arsenals will be placed on a war footing.

Files from Bermuda, of the 16th of July, contain some news items from the West Indian colonies of England. We report them thus:—Captain Hunter, of the Delta, at Hamilton, said it was reported at St. Thomas that the island of Antigua had suffered to an alarming extent from earthquake; the destruction of life was over 2,000 persons, and that of property immense. In Demerara the rainy season had fairly set in, in which was more favorable to health. The exports had been 504 bags, 737 bbls., 28 tierces and 2,595 hds. sugar, 50 bbls., 114 hds., and 1,897 puncheons rum for the month. The sugar crop of Barbadoes for the current year was estimated at fifty thousand hogsheads. In Trinidad it was noticed that the Chinese immigrants were marrying Creole women, and but very few of them seemed disposed to return to the homes of their birth. Within the year thirty-two coolies under indenture had purchased their time, and 1,456, whose time had expired, entered into new contracts, with a premium of from \$2 to \$3. Very many of them have extensive provision grounds, and make from \$5 to \$7 per month, while others are equally successful with retail shops. The census returns, just completed, show that the total population of Grenada and its dependencies numbers 31,900, or 771 less than at the census of 1851.

The cotton market on Saturday continued firm, while sales embraced about 600 to 700 bales, closing on the basis of 15½c. for irregular and even lots of middling uplands. About half the quantity sold was to go out of the market. Four was firm for State and Western brands, while prices were without change. A part of the sales were for good shipping lots, while prices were without alteration of moment. Cotton was firmer and in good demand; sales of good shipping lots of Western mixed were made at 46c. Pork was rather firmer, with sales of mess at \$15 12½ and \$15 25, and prime at \$16 12½ and \$16 25. Sugar was in good demand and prices were steady, with sales of about 1,800 hds. at full prices. Coffee was firm, while sales were limited to a few hundred bags of Rio at 13c. and 14½c. Freight was firm, without further change of moment in rates.

The Effects in Europe of the Great Battle in Virginia.

The effect of the battle near Manassas Junction, fought in obedience to the foolish and fanatical cry, "On to Richmond!" raised by the republican press of this city—the Tribune, the Times and the rest, as well as by the bloodthirsty Jacobins of Congress—is likely to prove most detrimental to the interests of the United States in Europe, and in the same ratio advantageous to the cause of the Confederate States. In the view of foreign nations it will eclipse with a dark shadow the bright prestige of our arms. It will injuriously affect our financial condition both here and abroad, and it will enable the rebels to raise at home, and perhaps abroad, upon the security of their cotton and tobacco, funds to carry on new campaigns, while there can be no doubt that they will be inspired with fresh courage to struggle for their independence even after the future defeats which await them. The disaster at Manassas will cost the country one hundred millions of dollars more to achieve the object of the war than would have been necessary had not this terrible blunder been made. And instead of a short war, after which the nation's recuperative energies would speedily regain the lost ground, we will probably have a long and a tedious conflict, which will exhaust our resources and protract the commercial distress and the stagnation of every kind of business, unless what is connected with naval and military operations. We will now have to reorganize the army upon a new basis, and prepare for a terrible and expensive struggle.

The knowledge of these facts in England and France cannot fail to do the country vast injury. The British government will probably go back to the position it occupied before the fall of Sumter, when the rising of the North brought a change over the spirit of its dream. Before that time it was almost ready to recognize the independence of the rebellious States. It will now assume the same attitude, and probably soon send out other ships-of-war to break the blockade, for which we fear it will be only too easy to find an excuse. It is true the English, as a people, sympathize with the Northern States, as do the Canadians; for they are antislavery in sentiment; but the cotton lords of Manchester and the majority of the feudal aristocracy of the whole country—the political elements which rule John Bull—will rejoice at the calamity which has befallen us; for it will facilitate their operations for the double purpose of getting cotton and breaking up the republic of the United States of North America—the great political and commercial rival of the British empire. The cotton interest in England cares little what becomes of this country, provided it can get the staple upon which it lives, moves and has its being. The nobility, in common with all the privileged orders and crowned heads of Europe, look upon our institutions with an evil eye. The example of self-government in a nation of thirty-two millions, in which there is no caste, and in which the fundamental principle is "liberty, fraternity, equality," was hitherto a standing menace and reproach to the despotism which holds hundreds of millions in bondage. By the failure of this republic the menace and the reproach are removed, and by the reduction of the United States from a first rate to a second class Power, there would be one competitor the less for the supremacy of the seas. The British aristocracy and all the potentates of Europe will, therefore, gloat over the misfortune which has happened us, whatever their diplomatic representatives may say to the contrary.

Such, then, are the sad results of the influence of a foolish and fanatical press, and of the equally foolish and fanatical men whom the people have unfortunately sent to represent them in Congress, overriding the military judgment of General Scott, and the common sense of the President, and driving the machine of government to destruction, like a railroad train on which are half a dozen drunken madmen, with loaded pistols in their hands, who conspire to force the engineer, at the peril of instant death, to go ahead at full speed, no matter what trains may be meeting or what obstacles may be in the way. Under such circumstances, what could be expected but disaster at home and a loss of prestige and power abroad? The lesson administered to us is a severe one. Let us profit by it before it is too late.

The Constitution of the United States—What Has Become of It.

The late candidate of the rebels for President, and now Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Breckinridge, seems to be in a sensitive mood in regard to the constitution of the United States, and has recently been indulging in a long and pathetic speech over what he calls its violation by the President. He evidently desires the national government to assume that peculiar and traitorous neutrality that his man Friday, Governor Magoffin, has labored to place Kentucky in. Like the anti-war and secession journals of this city, the Daily News and Journal of Commerce, he is loud in his denunciation of the steps taken by the President to put down rebellion and restore the nation to its original quiet and peace, but offers not a word against those who commenced the war upon the Union, and are to-day rallying the people that have been deluged by their sophistry in the Southern States to bring utter destruction upon not only the constitution, but the liberties of the world.

Eighty-five years ago the people of the thirteen colonies declared their independence, and their intention to no longer be ruled by kings, but to govern themselves, and that the voice of the people should be the law of the land. This was one of the greatest eras in the world's history, in fact the birth of democratic institutions and human liberty. For seven long years our forefathers watched at its cradle, defending it with sword, bayonet and cannon. Under their fostering care the child grew to a man, standing forth the terror of despots of all nations, and the protector of the oppressed, forcing, by its example, the rulers of Europe to loosen their bonds and relieve their subjects from a portion of their burdens. There is not a nation in the Old World but has been compelled, in order to save itself, to abandon, in a measure, its old form of oppression, and yield to the pressure of human advancement. But now, while in many localities the struggle of the people is about to be crowned with success, we here, living at the birthplace of free institutions—the nation that inaugurated the doctrine that genius and intelligence, not noble birth, constitute the true nobility—are in the midst of the most extensive, highland and unjustifiable conspiracy that the world ever witnessed to overthrow and destroy the only real government of the people in the world.

President Lincoln came into power with this conspiracy extensively organized, presenting its hydra head at the very capital of the nation. Its managers and head conspirators had been engaged at their work un molested for years. Having full control of the important departments in Buchanan's Cabinet, they made the best possible use of their power. They sent to Southern forts and arsenals all the guns and ammunition within their reach, placing just men enough in guard over them to make their seizure an easy matter when they were ready. They robbed the treasury, seized one of our mints, and used all to overthrow the government which had protected them. They thus showed their gratitude by plundering. When the public demanded the punishment of these traitors and public robbers, these conspirators attempted to shield themselves under the secession and rebellion dodge, and the moment the President calls for an army to put down the rebellion, then we hear the cry from such organs of secession as the Daily News and Journal of Commerce, and officials like Breckinridge, that he is violating the constitution—thus placing themselves before the world as the advocates and defenders of those who have robbed and plundered the government, and had joined in a rebellion to escape a just punishment for their crimes.

Not a word is uttered by these defenders of the constitution about the enormous crimes committed by the South. We would ask them if they consider the firing upon and the capture of the garrison of Fort Sumter by the South Carolinians sanctioned by the constitution? Are the outrages daily practised by the Southern chivalry upon men who still hold to the Union, and will not adopt the South Carolina heresy, constitutional? Does the constitution give General Beauregard the authority to order his soldiers to hunt down men who are following their regular pursuits, and to either imprison or drive them out of the State? There is no use of their spending time over constitutional points. This is no time for that kind of talk. We are in the midst of a revolution the most enormous and wicked ever known to the world. The South Carolinians, when they commenced the attack upon Fort Sumter, not only abolished the constitution, but said to the world, by this act, that they would neither respect it nor obey our laws. This was but the commencement of the work to be done by virtue of their long and carefully arranged plot to destroy not only the constitution, but the Union and the freest government in the world.

Mr. Lincoln had been chosen the Chief Magistrate to watch over these free institutions under which we had, as a nation, grown to our greatness. The outbreak at Charleston, and the continued preparations in the cotton States, rendered it imperative on his part to call to his aid an army to put down the rebellion and prevent the total destruction of our government. He had to assume the power, for which he has received the approbation of all loyal citizens. The croakers forget that the constitution was made for times of peace, and is not at all applicable in a rebellion like the present. We are in a struggle for life and death, a contest that is to decide whether the progress of freedom is to be onward, or whether from this time it is to take a retrograde movement. The dismemberment of the Union and the triumph of the South would be the death blow to democratic institutions, and the first step towards forming a monarchical government on its ruins.

What protection do the sticklers for the constitution or the defenders of the South in our midst imagine the property of the citizens of New York would have should the army of Jeff Davis take possession of it? Do they imagine that the constitution either of the United States, or the Confederate States would protect them? Not in the least. The destruction of life and property in the factious wars of Mexico would be no comparison to the outrages that would be committed here. The seceded States have gone through the form of adopting a constitution in many particulars similar to our own, but they do not live up to it for a moment. On the contrary, a perfect military despotism reigns in every section. Murders and fiendish outrages are of daily occurrence, and meet with no punishment. We repeat it, the constitution was abolished by the attack upon Fort Sumter. Rebellion threatens the destruction of the government, the hopes and the freedom of millions of people, and its success would seal the fate of untold generations yet to follow. The constitution,

made for times of peace, is not applicable in this condition of affairs, and must be set aside until rebellion is crushed, and peace, quiet, law and order reign from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Until then let us hear no more about the violation of the constitution by the President.

THE NATIONAL HYMN.—It will be remembered that a few months ago a committee of gentlemen of New York offered a prize for a national hymn, the immediate result of which was that more than twelve hundred candidates sent in their contributions. A month has now elapsed since the time appointed for the opening of the manuscripts, and yet no decision has been announced. The consequence is that the anxious twelve hundred are waxing impatient, and they and their friends are trying to find out by all possible means which is the accepted poem. But, if we are to believe rumor, not one of the productions sent in is likely to answer the desired purpose. A certain number, about twenty, we believe, out of the twelve hundred, have been laid aside for the consideration of the committee. What judgment upon poetry and music the members of the latter are capable of pronouncing we are unable to say, and what induced them ever to assume the position they did is equally unknown, and, to us, inexplicable. But the poems are written, and the committee have read them, without the prospect, we hear, of awarding the promised prize to any one. But, as a final effort, the members of the committee intend having the selected hymns sung at public concerts, without announcing the author's name, and according to the degree or absence of enthusiasm on the part of the audience will be their decision. Under such circumstances it will be advisable for the selected candidates for the prize to have plenty of friends and an efficient clique at each of the concerts referred to, for the greater the sensation produced the more certain the award.

Are we really in want of a national hymn, and can such a thing be written to order at the shortest notice?

Our opinion is that the labors of the committee will result in the acceptance of nothing nearly as good as "The Star Spangled Banner." The critics of song will consequently save their prize money, and save us also from the infliction of something worse than what we have. The fact is, we want no other national hymn than "The Star Spangled Banner," and no better tune than "Yankee Doodle." Our troops marched to the engagement at Bull Run to the music of the former, and joined heartily in the chorus, and "The Star Spangled Banner" has followed them throughout the campaign. As for "Yankee Doodle," it is a tune that will never die. It will, we believe, be whistled by Americans as long as Americans live, and in whatever part of the world they may be found. We remember that in the early days of California, when Boches, the harpist, first performed at San Francisco, he was asked to play "Yankee Doodle." "Ha! me no know him," said the German, "but if you whistle him I play him." Accordingly, two or three volunteered to whistle it, and no sooner was the tune whistled than Boches played it, with variations, and of course brought down the house in a furor of applause.

Both "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" are endeared to us by a multitude of associations, and our people will never wish for anything better. Even this war, in which they have served us so well, will increase the national attachment to their familiar strains. The attempt to introduce a new national hymn reminds us of the effort made about twenty years ago to change the name of the republic from the United States of America to "Columbia." People said that the United States of America was no name at all. But it was soon discovered that the old name was so firmly wedded to the popular mind, and carried with it so much prestige abroad, that to change it would have been impossible, and, if possible, obnoxious. The attempt to introduce a new national hymn will, we apprehend, be about as unsuccessful as was the attempt to change the name of the United States to Columbia. Probably the best use that can be made of the twelve hundred contributions will be, as we once before suggested, to place them in the hands of Barnum, and let the poets in person recite their effusions for the gratification of whoever feels disposed to pay a quarter for admission to such an original entertainment.

GENERALS IN THE FIELD.—We have intelligence from Louisville that General Albert Johnston, of Utah memory, left Richmond, a week ago yesterday, to take command of the rebel forces in Virginia, left vacant by the death on the field of battle of General Garnett. We perceive, also, that all of the militia officers in the insurrectionary army are being rapidly changed, and that well educated military men are being put in their places. The greatest possible activity prevails, under the leadership of Generals Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Johnston, and Lee to render the forces of the Confederate States as efficient as possible. *Dixie ad laus!* says the Latin proverb. The authorities at Washington can pursue no better course than to learn wisdom from the enemy, and see that the hosts that are being arrayed to suppress rebellion may be so commanded as to insure the respect and success of the troops they lead.

FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—It is notorious that the soldiers of the loyal States have proved too strong for their rebel adversaries in every single fair fight on the open field. It is only where we have been opposed by masked batteries and a force of artillery, with which we were unable to cope, that we have been beaten. With the exception of Western Virginia, there is no portion of the area of operations where the federal States have had any adequate supply of artillery at all. Even the moving artillery, not to speak of the masked batteries of Beauregard and Johnston, has been superior to ours. A new system has, we trust, been inaugurated, since the disaster at Bull Run, and when the two armies meet again, it is to be hoped that Providence will be with us on the principle of Napoleon that God is always with the heaviest battalions.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—It was last week reported that government was about to buy merchant steamers and vessels, for the purpose of turning them into gunboats, and had appointed a commission to come to New York to inspect and purchase. This city is full of just the kind of material that is needed for the object; yet we have heard of but one single steamer, and one ship having been taken. At this rate the cotton season will have come upon us before any adequate provision has been made for our naval wants on the Southern coast. The Naval Commissioners should either throw up their offices, or else do their duty efficiently.

GENERAL WOOL ONCE MORE.—In another part of to-day's paper will be found an interesting description of a visit to this veteran General, at his residence in Troy, with a sketch of his appearance, and how he feels under his being kept in retirement while his country needs his services. The General, it appears, is exceedingly sensitive over the story that he is not well enough to assist in putting down the rebellion, and declares that he has not enjoyed as good health for twenty years as he does at the present time.

We do not wonder at his uneasiness under his inexplicable and unjust treatment by the Washington authorities. Being full of years, all of which he has spent in the military profession, and having ever been ready to enter the most dangerous position at the call of his country, he naturally feels slighted at being snubbed, and at seeing the appointment in his stead of the Pattersons, to act the part of Grouchy in the campaign, causing defeat and disaster to the Union cause. It seems, from the statement of our correspondent, that General Wool is to-day in good trim to enter active service; not only in a good condition, but actually enraged because he is not permitted to leave his home for the battle field, when the lives of the volunteers are almost daily sacrificed under the *faux pas* movements of the political military generals, too lazy and too ignorant to discharge their duties.

We trust that one of the first movements in the reform that is to be inaugurated in the army will be the placing of General Wool in a position where he can attend to the organization of one division of our army, consisting of at least one hundred thousand volunteers, where he can prepare them—as the public well know that he knows how—for a victorious campaign during the fall. There is no military officer in the Union better qualified for that work, or one who can do it better than General Wool. Let the administration act the part of wisdom, and avail themselves of his services before it is too late.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.—The great sensation of the past week, following the news of the battle fought at that place with the unphonous name—Bull run—was the return of our gallant troops from the seat of war. The manner in which they were welcomed home was perfectly joyous and exhilarating. To the soldiers themselves, who took part in the memorable engagement of Sunday, their reception in New York must have had the effect of a lively comedy, following immediately upon a very dark tragedy. They must have felt amply rewarded for all the hardships of campaigning by this very unbounded burst of enthusiasm in their behalf. The popular feeling must have proved itself almost as welcome to these tired and weatherbeaten fellows as the affectionate greeting they afterwards met with in their own homes. To know the genuineness of the regard felt by the people for our brave volunteers, fresh from the field of battle, it is only necessary to instance the fact of their crowding Broadway for three successive days prior to their actual arrival, in expectation of their earlier coming. Such unabated ardor was the most flattering testimony of the respect and honor we wished to show to the noble hearted defenders of the Union. It filled the mind with a sense of exaltation to hear the warm and wholesome exclamations that filled the air as the men marched by. And we may rely upon it that a nation's praise will not be lost upon them. Most of them are ready to volunteer anew, and doubtless many of them will do so, and it is to be hoped under more efficient officers than they have hitherto had. Thousands of homes are meanwhile gladdened by their return.

MR. JAMES E. HARVEY AT THE BAR.—The "public," that most enduring and patient of all entities, has been called on by our Minister at Lisbon to listen to his defence. It consists in a declaration that his accusers are the very offspring of humanity and that he himself is immaculate, although "he is forbidden by surrounding circumstances" (at Lisbon) "from commenting upon the perversion of a public trust to objects of personal malice!" What this means, it will be difficult for the most astute reader to discover, but Mr. Harvey adds that the "time may not" (he refuses a positive pledge) "be distant when such a restraint will be relieved, and those who have been guilty of this grievous wrong will be held up to scorn and indignation." He vouchsafes as an instalment of information, however, that every line "received" by him by telegraph was communicated by him to persons high in authority. This, of course, refers to Massa Greeley, who, it is supposed, was not made aware of the despatches sent by his correspondent. This is the substance of Harvey's letter, exclusive of the "appeals to God" and other bancombe.

REBEL PRIVATEERS.—We have accounts of three or four privateers at sea, equipped by the government of the Confederate States, which have captured between fifteen and twenty Northern vessels. Ships, brigs, and schooners have also arrived stating that they had been chased, but had escaped, and time will doubtless show that our marine disasters have been greater than we yet dream of. Yet, such is the inefficiency of the Navy Department, that we have yet to learn of a single United States steamer or war ship having effectually pursued these pirates. Nay more, we see by our ship news, that vessels from Beaufort, North Carolina, have been spoken at sea bound for Barbadoes and elsewhere. This shows that the blockade of the coast is not properly kept up, and that trade between the South and foreign ports is still maintained with impunity. Will Mr. Lincoln take a look into the office of Secretary Welles and endeavor to initiate such a reform as may satisfy the just demands of the people.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.—We have taken considerable pains to ascertain the feelings of the soldiers that have returned from the war with regard to re-enlistment, and, on calculations, based upon the statements of no small number of the men themselves, we are convinced that the larger number of them would gladly go back to Virginia, could they but be assured of good officers. To use their own expression; they will "fight under generals and colonels that know something, but they will not follow nincompoops who know less than themselves." At least sixty out of the eighty thousand volunteers that have just returned are ready, under proper auspices, to fight the battles of their country.

MORE BULL RUN BLUNDERS.—The returned volunteers report that at the battle of Bull run they suffered almost as much from our own fire as from that of the enemy. They were so

placed that this result was unavoidable. This adds another to the list of Bull run blunders, and shows how important it is that good soldiers have good officers. With General McClellan, and a rigid examination of all commissioned officers, we hope that there will be no more necessity for our soldiers to pray "save us from our friends."

THE EXAMINATIONS OF VOLUNTEER COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—The general order from the War Department, that all officers of volunteer regiments shall be examined as to their qualifications for command, meets with general and hearty approbation. Our men are naturally soldiers, and need less drilling than those of any other nation. They need something more than natural aptitude to become good officers, however. It is beyond question that our troops at Bull run were thrown into confusion by contradictory orders, and that in some cases the officers were the first to retreat. This ought not to have been so, and would not be if the officers had been men of experience, or had even a knowledge of what they ought to do. No wonder that the great responsibility made cowards of men naturally brave, but who felt their inefficiency and ignorance. We hope that the order of the War Department will be strictly enforced, and that Gen. McClellan will have officers under him of the same stripe as the heroes of Western Virginia. We may then confidently expect the same brilliant series of victories.

The California Pony Express.

POST KEARNEY, Friday, July 28, 1861.
The pony express passed today at two o'clock this afternoon, with the following summary of news:—
SAN FRANCISCO, July 17, 1861.—P. M.
The markets are about the same as at last advice. Butter is dropping.
There is feverish excitement to learn from Washington all the news in regard to the new tariff, and particularly is this so by the holders of coffee, tea, and sugar.
The overland telegraph has been extended fifty miles eastward from the Carson Valley Station, and news is now telegraphed to California from the terminus, which is San Francisco. The company are not pressing as fast as they expected to, but are confident that they will have the line completed to Salt Lake by the time specified, December 1.

The first daily mail westward passed Sand Spring station on the evening of the 15th inst., and will arrive in San Francisco to-morrow night, the 18th inst. The annual emigration overland has commenced by various routes, and the number of the State daily. The stock looks well, and emigrants arrive in fine spirits. They have experienced no unusual danger or hardships on the way.
The company which have come through from Nebraska City since the 26th of April, have brought one hundred and seventy-five head of horses and mules, out of which only six died on the route.
A. M. Butterfield, who has for a number of years driven among the Shoshone Indians, arrived at Carson City on Tuesday last week, with Shikam, the celebrated Shoshone chief. The object of Shikam's visit is to understand what the overland mail and the telegraph company intend doing with the people and country, and a number of the mail routes. The Indians have been in charge. It is to be presumed that the Indians will be made satisfied that no aggressions are intended.

The distance between Carson Valley and Salt Lake is 438 miles. On this portion of the overland route the mail company have established twenty-two stations, for the exchange of horses. But it is their intention to have stations every twelve miles of the route. For the first few months it will be a rough one, but by next spring comfortable hotels will be erected at the stations, and the intermediate places will be settled. The overland journey will then be quite an agreeable task, and parties who do not desire to travel in the stage, can take a stage coach, and have a comfortable stopping place every night.
A fire occurred on Second street in Sacramento, on Saturday morning, which destroyed a building valued at \$10,000, and three Chinamen burned to death. The losses in all were about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
On Saturday evening another fire occurred in the northeast corner of Fourth and J streets, destroying several buildings, with a loss of about seventy-five thousand dollars.

Pony express dates from Washington to the 8th inst. were received here by telegraph on the 15th inst. The President's message is published in the evening papers of the city, and is the first time. The document, which has been treacherously by liberal sympathizers, receives general commendation.
Public sentiment here is daily becoming more nearly unanimous in favor of prosecuting the war to any extent necessary for the preservation of the Union.
Governor Nye was received with pomp and ceremony, according to the custom of his office, at Carson City on the 15th inst. The people turned out en masse, and the enthusiasm was intense.
Good reports of the gold and silver leads at Fort and other points of Colorado county continue to be received, some of the claims averaging from \$250 to \$850 per ton.

One will be delivered at San Francisco from these mines at three cents and a half per pound, by Captain Johnson, of the Colorado Steam Company, who runs a steamer up the Colorado as far as Black Canyon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived 14th, the steamer Golden Gate, from London. Sailed July 18, brig Curlew for Sydney.
The brig Kaffir Koff, 160 tons from London, bound to Victoria, put into San Francisco on the 15th inst., and second mate having died on the passage, and the first mate being very sick, and the vessel being short of provisions.

Markets.

ALBANY, July 27, 1861.
Flour very dull. No sales of wheat, corn and oats at 40½c. a 41c. for Western mixed; sales 10,000 bushels. Oats dull and lower; sales 10,000 bushels Chicago at 31c.
Good demands sales 8,000 pounds No. 1 pulled, and 3,000 pounds coarse fleece, both on private terms. Received by Central Railroad for New York, 49 bales wool, 1,200 lbs. four, 100 to 150 lbs. Canadian. Best 45¢ bbls. flour, 15½ bales wool. Shipped by towns to New York, 26½, 63,800 bushels corn, 9,600 bushels rye, 34,400 bushels wheat, 29,000 bushels oats. Exports—1,000 bbls. flour, 15,400 bushels wheat, 61,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels rye.

A New Map of the Seat of War.

A new map of the seat of war in Virginia has just been issued by Rumpf, of 175 Broadway. It is the most recent of these publications, and is, perhaps, the most comprehensive one yet issued. In its details the map is a most complete one, and exhibits in a bird's eye view the relative positions of the localities between Baltimore and Richmond, with the roads, creeks and other minutiae of the country. The scene of the battle at Bull run, the intrenchments at Manassas Junction, the Chesapeake and Potomac, with their blockading vessels and small tributary streams, are all depicted in a most pleasing manner, at a glance. In addition to this, the map is handsomely printed in tints, with the different towns and cities distinctly marked out and named.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate Savannah, on a cruise for privateers, was spoken on the 25th inst., in latitude 35° 26' longitude 75° 15'.
The following is a list of officers of the sloop-of-war Vincennes, which sailed from Boston on Friday last:—Robert Handy, Commander; John E. Hart, First Lieutenant; Edw. J. Brodhead, Second Lieutenant; Secord, Ensign; J. H. Higley, Second Ensign; Francis M. Green, D. Frank Mosman, Acting Master; S. A. Engles, Surgeon; Somerset Robinson, Assistant Surgeon; R. C. Spaulding, Paymaster; J. H. Higley, Second Lieutenant; Marjorie; O. A. Hatchell, E. M. Shepard, Acting Midshipmen; Christian F. Anderson, Edwin Jarvis, Robert P. Swan, Master's Mate; Jas. Shankland, Acting Boatswain; Wm. Wagon, Acting Gunner; Augustus G. Goessette, Acting Carpenter; Nicholas Lynch, Acting Sailmaker; Thomas W. Zeatland, Captain's Clerk; William O. Wheldon, Paymaster's Clerk; Henry O. Stone, Coast Pilot.

The following is a complete list of officers attached to the United States steamship Keystone State, which has just sailed from Philadelphia for the government service:—Commander, Gustavus H. Scott; Lieutenant, Edward Donaldson; C. H. Caldwell; Assistant Surgeon, J. O. Burzetti; Acting Paymaster, Joseph Stinson; Master, F. E. Seely; Acting Master, George W. Brown; First Assistant Engineer, Jesse Davis; Second Assistant Engineer, A. K. Edwards; Third Assistant Engineer, William F. Warren; Carpenter, Henry R. Philbrick; Gunner, F. W. McAlpine.
The frigate Sabine, at Portsmouth, is to be made ready for sea as soon as possible.

City Intelligence.

ON THE WAY OF THE LATE THOMAS FLEMING.—The remains of this intrepid young man, who so gallantly bore a part in the charge of the Sixty-ninth, at Bull run, but who was killed on his way home, were yesterday interred with all the honors due. The companies who had known him in peace and war were with him when his remains were restored to the earth. The regiment assembled at their headquarters, and a large crowd accompanied the funeral procession.

A VOLUNTEER ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Joseph Ogles, a member of Company B, New York Mounted Rifles, quartered at Elm Park, was drowned yesterday morning while bathing in the dock, at the foot of Eighty-sixth street. The body was not recovered up to a late hour yesterday, although a strict search was being made for it.